

AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 12, 1806.

FOR SALE.

square, fronting the same 53 feet 6 inches, and about 160 back. Also, two OUT LOTS of five acres each, on Grosf Street. For further particulars enquire of William Morton esq, Walker Baylor.

March 17, 1806. 4w

600 lbs. First Quality  
BEAVER  
For Sale for Cash  
March 18th 1896  
James Wier.

FOR SALE,

THE FARM whereon I now live, in Scott county, within one mile and a half of Georgetown, on the main road to Lexington, containing 100 acres of land, about 60 acres cleared, a brick dwelling house, two stories, 23 by 40 feet, a large barn, &c. for which I will take cash or negroes.—Any person inclined to purchase, may meet with a bargain, and lands adjoining for sale, which would much improve the tract.—enquire of the subscriber, on the premises.

March 12, 1836. *James Barlow.*

*Just Received by*  
**WILKINS & TANNEHILL,**  
 And now opening in the store formerly oc-  
 cupied by Mr. John Jordan, near the court  
 house, and for sale by the package, viz.  
 10 bbls. 4th proof Cognac Brandy,  
 10 — Jamaica Spirits,  
 10 — Madeira L. P.  
 10 — Sherry,  
 4 — Colmanenar,  
 4 — Port,  
 8 — Pepper,  
 10 — Brimstone,  
 6 — Alum,  
 15 — Copperas,  
 10 — Ginger,  
 10 — Madder,  
 8 — Chocolate,  
 50 boxes Segars,  
 1 case containing Nutmegs, Cloves,  
 Mace and Cinnamon,  
 Logwood,  
 10 boxes Young Hyson, }  
 10 do. Hyson Skin, } **TEAS**  
 35 bbls. Coffee and Loaf Sugar,  
 Raisons in kegs.  
 The above articles will be disposed of at a  
 moderate advance, by the barrel or package, for  
 Cash or Negotiable Notes at 60 days.  
 A supply of **GROCERIES**, &c. will be re-  
 gularly received from Philadelphia, which will  
 enable us to furnish store keepers, or others,  
 upon the lowest terms.

A NEW STORE.  
—  
THOMAS & ROBERT BARR,  
HAVE have just received from  
Philadelphia, and are now opening in the house  
lately occupied by Mr. E. Craig, a large and  
general assortment of  
MERCHANDISE,  
Consisting of

DRY GOODS,  
 HARD WARE,  
 CUTLERY, &c.  
 QUEENS' CHINA & GLASS } WARES,  
 BOOKS & STATIONARY.

which they will sell for Cash, at the most reduced prices.

They have on hand an assortment of  
imported BAR IRON.  
JOSEPH GRAY,  
HAS removed his Store to the Bone  
house, opposite Samuel & George Trot-  
ter's, lately occupied by Messrs. Hart &  
Bartlett; and has just received, in ad-  
dition to his former assortment, a very  
elegant supply of  
GOODS,  
which will be sold cheap for Cash.  
Lexington, March 5, 1862.

**FOUND,**  
ON Saturday evening, an old fashioned SILVER WATCH—the owner can have it by applying to Mr. S. Ayres.  
March 24, 1806.

20 DOLLARS REWARD.

RAN away on Christmas last, a Negro Woman named LETTY, belonging to the subscriber, she is about 28 years of age, of a common stature, spare and erect, fond of strong drink, and when intoxicated very insolent.—Her clothing consisted of two or three white muslin dresses, one of fancy chintz, salmon coloured linsey petticoat, white yarn stockings and good shoes, with sundry other clothing of good quality: I believe this negro was harboured for some time in and near this place, and if removed, no doubt is furnished with a pass to Clarke county, Baidstown or Danville.

I will pay the above reward for the negro delivered to

*Will. Morton:*

Lexington, 23 April, 1806.



# The famous and complete Horse, STIRLING.

Never beaten but once, and then by accident.

WAS imported from London by the late John Hoopes esq. of the Bowling Green, and extraordinary to relate, he won a King's plate at four years old, and another at five. He was considered while running, by Mr. Weatherby, the author of the racing calendar, and clerk of the course at New-Market, (as will appear by a letter from that gentleman) to be, if not the first, undoubtedly the second horse in England. The celebrated horse Hambletonian (supposed by some to be his superior, and the first horse then on the British turf) paid him a forfeit of 500 guineas, on a match over the Beacon course, [4 miles 1 furlong and 138 yards] for 1000 guineas; Stirling was among the best racers that ever appeared in England; having won eleven races out of twelve, and when beaten, was undoubtedly the best horse that started, as he ran considerably off the course, and even then came in third.

STIRLING is most a beautiful bay horse, and descended from the best stock in England, as will appear from his pedigree below: he is upwards of fifteen hands and a half high, in very high form, extremely gay, with great strength and activity, and is a most capital stallion. Perhaps it may not be amiss to observe, that Stirling's racing was generally four miles, and with the best horses then on the turf; and in order to prove him a horse of great speed, I beg leave to refer the gentlemen of the turf, to the fifth volume of the Sporting Magazine, page 302 and 303, where speaking of the velocity of the Barb horses, and comparing them with the English horses, the following extract follows in page 303: "It is accordingly said, that the famous running horse Stirling, sometimes ran the first mile (of the New-Market course) in one minute, which is at the rate of 82 feet and a half in a second, an incredible swiftness, even supposing it a little exaggerated, as it is probable it was; but for further satisfaction, we find it confirmed by Dr. Maty. If such a velocity had continued some seconds, it might have been fairly pronounced, that the horse went swifter than the wind, it being very seldom that the most violent wind makes such way: the greatest known velocity of a ship at sea, is six marine leagues in an hour, and supposing the ship to take the third of the velocity of the wind which impelled it, the speed of that wind would not amount to 80 feet in a second." The subscriber does not pretend to say but the above account may be exaggerated, yet from a fair construction of the extract taken from the Sporting Magazine, he concludes that Stirling was selected as the fleetest horse in England, to compare his speed with that of the Barb horses.

In 1794, Stirling then three years old, won a match of 100 guineas each, at A Scot, beating Mr. Grosby's Victor (this was the first time he started.) He afterwards won at Exham, the Magna Charta stakes of 20 guineas each, fifteen subscribers, beating with ease Mr. Durand's Play-or-Pay, and three others. In 1795, when the property of E. H. Delme esq. He won a 50l. plate at New-Market, Duke's course, four miles, beating Lord Strathmore's Horatio, Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput, and Mr. Girdler's Biliop Blaze. He won the Jockey Club plate for four years old, (round course) four miles, beating the duke of Grafton's Minion, Lord Clermont's Repeater, and Lord Grosvenor's Capricorn. He received a forfeit of 75 guineas from Mr. Rutten's filly at Epim, and won the king's plate at Ipswich. In 1796, he won at New-Market the second class of the Oakland stakes, beating Mr. Wilton's Castile, Lord Grosvenor's bay colt by Petros, out of String, Mr. Bott's Totteridge, the duke of Bedford's Brags, Lord Egremont's Fraculous, and Lord Darlington's Alboune. He afterwards ran with the winners of the other two classes, for the main of the Oakland, which he also won, beating Lord Fichfield's Viceroy, and Lord Grosvenor's Lilliput. The same year he won the king's plate at Burford, beating Mr. Bott's Totteridge. In 1797, Stirling beat Lord Sackville's Kite, a match at New-Market, for 300 guineas each; received a forfeit from Mr. Henry Vane-Tempest's Hambletonian, in a match over the Beacon course for 1000 guineas, half forfeit; won a sweepstakes of 100 guineas each, (seven subscribers) beating Lord Darlington's St. George, and others, Duke's course, (four miles). He was lamed before his next engagement, and has not started since.

The above horse will stand the ensuing season (which will commence the 20th inst.) and end on the first day of August following) in Lexington, and cover mares at thirty dollars the season (which may be discharged with twenty dollars paid within the season) with one dollar to the groom for each mare when put. To insure a mare with foal, fifty dollars, to be returned if such should not be the case, if the mare remains the property of the person who owned her when put to the horse. Attested notes for thirty dollars the season, or fifty for an insurance, to be sent with the mares, payable on or before the 15th day of October next.

Good and convenient pasturage is provided for mares coming from a distance gratis. They will be grain fed if required, at a moderate price. Great care and attention will be given to prevent accidents and escapes. Wm. T. BANTON.

Lexington, March 7th, 1806.

I hereby certify, that Stirling was bred by me, and was got by Volunteer (one of the best sons of Eclipse) his dam Harriet, by Highflyer, his grand dam by Young Cade, his great grand dam Childerkin by Second, out of the dam of Old Snap; she was got by Fox, her dam Gipsy, by Bay Bolton, grand dam by the duke of New-Castle's Turk, by Lady Turk, father, Barb, Place's white Turk, out of a natural Barb mare.

THOMAS STIRLING.

## List of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Lexington, K. which if not taken out in three months, will be sent to the General Post-Office as dead Letters.

Richard Ashton	Rebecca Alltop
Thos. Arville esq.	Thomas Alltop
K. Arville	Mr. Adams
Saml. Acres	Nat. Alby
J. Bledsoe esq.	George Bruce
Anthony Blett	James Betty
Saml. Blair	Henry Bath
Patterson Bain	Thos. L. Butler
Brown & Yarnell	Lindley Blanton
John Burton	Eliza Brow
Daniel Bryan	Will. S. Brown
Mary Butler	Will. Balfour
Joseph Buchanan	John Brown
James Briller	Rein Balfour
Franky Bell	Jean Baptiste
Dorah Belt	Abraham Buford
Joseph Barbes jun.	Joseph Bryan sen.
Benj. Berry	Moses Barber
Zachariah Barr	John Blanton
Catharine Barr	William Brown
Mr. Betler	Joseph Bryant
Mr. Bledsoe	David Bell
Mr. Boswell jun.	Albert Bright
Leonard Bradley	
Robert Camron	John Click
Thomas Carr	Thomas Cotton
Robert Chambers	Major Chalmers
Robert Caldwell	James Conquest
Rev. A. Coleman	Tumbler Clarke
Sarah Chandler	John Crab
Jesse Cole	Will. Colhoun
John Caughey	John Cammock
James Chandler	Lazarus Cox
Walter Carrick	John Canady
Archibald Campbell	Joseph Chirimah
Chs. Cullin sen.	Peter Conaway
John Charles	Ruth Cox
Joseph Cappinger	Rev. Joseph Craig
Mr. Cosby	
Thos. C. Davis	John Develo
Abraham Davis	Will. Duck
John Dille	Robert Dennis
William Dunlap	Mr. Dawson
Mr. Davenport	
Benjamin Edmund	Jesse Eichelburger
John Eakin	Benjamin Elliot
Mr. Eastin	
Madox Fisher	Arthur Forbus
Jane Foster	Widdow Fitzgerald
William Ford	Capt. Franklin
Major Fisher	
Mrs. Gallinto	Eliza Galloway
Saml. Gibson	John Graves
Saml. Gregg	James Goodman
Benjamin Graves	James Gray
John Gardner	Elijah Groom
George Gray	Thos. Grafton
Hawes Graves	Mary Goffm
Will. Grant	
P. Heronamus	John Halding
Thomas Helm	Brice Hobbs
James Heard	George Heital
Thomas Hurley	Thomas Hord
John H. Hefler	John Henry
Will. Hartley	Isaac Harris
Cornelius Hugh	Nathaniel Harris
Mr. Hues Atty.	John Hudson
Moses Hough	George Harr
James Hempwill	
James Johnson	Alben James or
Exum Johnson	Jacob Todhunter
James Ingles jun.	Thomas Johnson
David Jonson	A. H. Inkeep
James John	William Jones
Mathew Kenny jun.	Lewis Knudsen
Michael Kibler	Gen. Thos. Kenady
James Kay	Francis Kertly
Mr. Keine sen.	
James Loney	James D. Lane
Jesse Lamme	Simon Laughlin
Archd. Logan	George Lingenfelser
Benjamin Lambert	Mr. Leavy Atty.
—Logan esq.	John Lowry sen.
Thomas Lewis esq.	James Leman
John Machefney	Will. Monteer
Wm. Meredith	John Mallory
Henry M'Lure	Charles Mills
Peter McInore	Rufus Miner
Henry M'Donald	John M'Neir
James Mar-	William M'Night
shall	Willis Morgan esq.
Hector W. Moore	Charles H. Mills
Charles H. Mills	Will. Milligan
John Moore esq.	Butler Moore
Lewis Marshall	Peter Mills
John M'Donald	John Morrison
Jacob Mathews	William M'Vary
Valentine Martin	M. Martel
Mr. Mafon	Thos. Moore
Mr. M'Daniel	Capt. Moore
Maj. Will. Mered-	Maj. Saml. Mere-
dith	dith
John M'Cracken	
	O
John P. Oldham	George Oglety
L. Gex. Oboussier	Saml. Offut
Waller Overton	
	P
Philip Pead	Jonas Poof
James Paull	James Prestley
Saml. Patterson	Thomas Paxton
Saml. Parker	Samuel Prior
John Pope	Gilbert Parker
Charles Patton	Ralph Phillips
John Pike	Thomas Pollard
Johna Prewit	
	R
Gen. Wm. Russell	John Rogers
Mary Revlet	Whorho Reftor
Reuben Runyon	Polly Radden
Jeremiah Rogers	Joseph Ryman
Philip T. Richard-	Mr. Ransdale
son	Will. Rogers
	S
Mis. Mikel Hakin	Saml. Smith
Smith jun.	Nancy Shaw or
Leonard Smoote	Archd. Shaw
John W. Stout	Will. B. Summers
James Stewart	Will. Storaher
William Shelve	John Slater
John V. Shelby	Will. Spotswood
Bryant Stone	George Smith
Mann Satterwhite	George Simple
John Sheely	Brice Steel
Gen. J. hn South	Richard Sharp

William Thompson  
Doctory Tate  
Hubbard Taylor  
Lewis Tapp  
Bartholomew Tay-  
lor  
James Tremble  
Benj. Urmsstrong  
Lewis Valcourt  
Locky Vigus  
James Venable

John P. Wagnon  
Danl. White  
Edward West  
Ebenezer C. Walk-  
er  
Patrick Watson  
Jesse Winn  
Isaac Wiisberger  
John Wert  
Isaac Wells  
Maj. Willson  
Mr. Wingate  
Isaac Webb  
Adam Winn  
Owin Winn  
Thos. Winn  
John Wyatt  
James Wood

Mr. Yeizer  
Leonard Young  
JOHN JORDAN Jun. P. M.  
April 1, 1806.

NOTICE,  
THE Trustees of Lexington will meet at the tavern of Mr. Joshua Wilson, on Saturday, the 19th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of hearing appeals, from those persons who may think their property assessed too high for the present year.  
A copy. Attest,  
Jno. Watkins Clk  
April 7th, 1806.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:  
Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.  
William Gouch, complainant,  
Against  
Benjamin Turner, Higgins, &c. debt'rs.  
IN CHANCERY.  
THE defendant Benjamin Turner, having failed to enter his appearance here in agreeable to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth; on the motion of the complainant by his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next March term, and answer the complainant's bill, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.  
A copy. Attest,  
Thos. Bodley C. F. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:  
Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.  
Albertus Bright, Samuel M'Ghee, and John M'Ghee, complainants,  
Against  
Thomas English, defendant.  
IN CHANCERY.  
ON the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, who exhibited their bill against the defendant, and having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainants' bill, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.  
A copy. Attest,  
Thos. Bodley, C. F. C. C.

STATE OF KENTUCKY:  
Fayette Circuit Court, March term, 1806.  
William M'Brice, complainant,  
Against  
William Lytle, and Robert Bradley de-  
fendants.  
IN CHANCERY.  
George Mansell, complainant,  
Against  
The same, defendants.  
IN CHANCERY.  
ON the motion of the complainants, by their counsel, who exhibited their bills against the defendants, and having proved to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant William Lytle, is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, it is ordered that the said defendant do appear here on the third day of our next June term, and answer the complainants' bills, or that the same will be taken for confessed, and that a copy of this order be inserted in some authorized paper agreeable to law.  
A copy. Attest,  
Thos. Bodley, C. F. C. C.

Pittsburgh Warehouse.  
THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has erected a large and commodious WAREHOUSE,  
On the bank of the Monongahela River, at the mouth of Wood Street, near to Mr. William Morrow's Tavern, which is now ready for the reception of any GOODS, that may be directed to him. He flatters himself from the knowledge he has of this business, the convenient situation of the House, and the moderate prices he intends charging for Storage, to meet the patronage of a generous public. Any Goods directed to, & stored with him, will be safely delivered to the boat by which they may ascend or descend the different rivers, and care will also be taken, (wherein he may be requested to forward Goods), to send them by experienced and honest boatmen. He will also attend to the  
Commission Business,  
which Kentucky Merchants, or other persons may have done on very moderate terms.  
He returns his sincere thanks to his friends and customers for their past favours, and in forms them as well as the public, that he has on hand, and will continue to keep  
A Handsome Assortment of  
DORSEY'S IRON,  
which he is determined to sell at the lowest terms for Cash or approved Notes. He expects shortly  
A Handsome Assortment of  
PROBST'S CASTINGS.  
Thomas Cromwell.  
Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1805.

NEW-YORK, March 13.  
On a perusal of our late file of French papers we find the following addition to the list of bulletins:  
Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from the appendix to the thirty-first bulletin of the grand army.

Austerlitz, Dec. 4.  
This moment arrived at head quarters the capitulation, forwarded by marshal Angereau of the corps of the Austrian army commanded by general Jellachich. The emperor would have preferred that the prisoners should have been sent to France, even had it occasioned a few days longer blockade; experience having proved, that when permitted to return to Austria, they have soon afterwards been incorporated with the armies.

General Wreden, commanding the Bavarians, has had several skirmishes in Bohemia with the arch-duke Ferdinand. He made some hundred prisoners.

The prince de Rohan, at the head of a corps of 6000 men, which had been cut off by marshals Ney and Angereau, threw themselves upon Trenc, passed the neck of Bohacio, and attempted to penetrate to Venice. He was beaten by general St. Cyr, who made him and his whole corps prisoners. The following is the dispatch of marshal Madsen, giving an account thereof to the minister of war:

CAPITULATION  
Of the Austrian army, commanded by lieutenant general Jellachich.  
The general of division Maurice Mathieu, grand officer of the legion of honor, commanding the second division of the seventh corps of the grand army, authorized by the marshal of the empire Angereau, general in chief of the said corps; and general Wolkefel, in the service of his imperial and royal majesty the emperor of Germany, authorized by general Jellachich, commander in chief of the Austrian armies in the Voralberg; have agreed on the following articles:—  
Article I. The corps of the army under the orders of lieutenant-general Jellachich, shall be prisoners of war on parole. The corps shall defile with all the honors of war, the men shall lay down their arms, and shall be conducted into Bohemia to the advanced posts of the Austrian army.  
II. The officers shall retain their arms, horses and baggage.  
III. All the horses of the troops, the arms, the whole of the artillery, all the ammunition and military stores, every article that is not private property, shall be given up to the French army.  
IV. The French army shall have the possession of all the Voralberg, Feldkirch, Rudens, and their territories as far as Laremberg.  
VI. All the officers and all the troops of the corps of the army of lieutenant general Jallachich, shall give their parole of honor, not to serve during one year, reckoning from the date of the present capitulation, against the troops of his majesty the emperor of the French, and king of Italy, or against his allies.  
VIII. The corps of the Austrian army shall be conducted to Bohemia by the rout of Lindau, Teitnang, Biberac, Gunzburg, Amberg, and Retz; it shall march in three columns, at the customary day's march, and shall be treated as to lodging, provisions and forage, in the same manner as the French regiments.  
IX. The Austrian troops, during their march, shall be, for their government and discipline, under the orders of their own officers, who shall be responsible for their conduct, and shall be accompanied by a French escort.  
X. An officer of artillery and *de genie*, an inspector of reviews, and a commissary of war, with a battalion, shall take possession of the arsenals and magazines of Feldkirch to-morrow, 15th November, at noon.  
XI. The corps of the Austrian army shall defile the day after to-morrow (16th November) at 8 o'clock in the morning, before the French army, and shall then lay down their arms and surrender their colors.

Done interchangeably at Donnerin, 23d Brumaire (14th November 1805.)  
Signed, The general of division MAURICE MATHIEU.  
Maj. gen. WOLKEFEL.  
Approved by me, marshal of the empire. Signed, ANGAREAU.  
JELLACHICH, F. M. L.

TRANSLATED  
From French papers received at the office of the Norfolk Public Ledger, by the ship Jane, captain Evans, from Bordeaux.  
Thirty-third Bulletin of the Grand Army.  
Austerlitz, December 7.  
The general in chief Buxhowden, has been killed, with many other Russian generals, whose names are unknown. Our soldiers have collected great quantities of booty.  
The Russian general Kutusow was wounded, and his son-in-law, a young man of great merit, killed.  
The dead have been numbered, from which it appears that 18,000 Russians, 600 Austrians, and 900 French are killed. We have 7000 Russians wounded. Including all, we have 3000 French wounded; general Roger Valhuber is dead in consequence of his wounds. An hour

before his death, he wrote the emperor as follows: "I wished to have done more for you; in one hour I shall be no more, I regret it not, since I have participated in a victory which assures you a happy reign—When you shall think of those brave men, who devoted themselves to you, remember me. It is enough for me to mention to you that I have a family, I need not recommend it to your protection." Generals Kellerman, Sebastiani and Thiebout, are out of danger, Generals Mauly and Demont are wounded, but not dangerously. It must be interesting to be informed of the different decrees successively made by the emperor in favor of the army; they are here subjoined.

The corps of general Buxhowden which occupied the left of the army, consisted of 27,000 men; not a single one has rejoined the Russian army. It was exposed for 7 hours to the fire of 40 pieces of cannon, a part of which composed the artillery of the imperial guard. The carnage was horrible. The loss sustained by the Russians cannot be calculated; less than 45,000 men killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and the residue who will return home with the emperor of Russia, will not exceed 25,000. May this prove a salutary lesson to this young prince, and induce him to abandon the policy which English gold has purchased.

May he recur to those old principles which are adapted to the interest of his country and character, & break the yoke imposed on him by the vile oligarchs of London. The great Catharine understood well the genius and resources of Russia, when at the time of the first coalition, she declined lending an army, and was content to aid it with her counsels and good wishes. But she had the experience of a long reign, and a knowledge of the character of her nation, to guide her; she had reflected on the dangers of coalitions.—This experience cannot be acquired at the age of 24 years.

When Paul her son, marched his armies against France, he soon discovered that these errors are the least injurious which are the shortest—and after one campaign he withdrew his troops.

If Worronzow (now in London) were not more an Englishman than a Russian, a very different idea would be formed of his talents, to admit that he could suppose that 60, 80 or 100,000 Russians were competent to disgrace France, to induce her to bend to the British yoke, to abandon Belgium, and to force the emperor to resign his Italian crown to the degenerate race of the Sardinian sovereigns. The Russian troops are brave, but infinitely less so than the French. Their generals are quite inexperienced, and their soldiers are so ignorant and stupid as to render their arms by no means redoubtable. Supposing moreover the possibility of the Russians being victorious, Russia herself must have been depopulated to have attained the senseless object, prescribed to them by the oligarchs of London.

The battle of Austerlitz, took place near the tomb of the celebrated Kunitz. This circumstance has made a strong impression among the people of Vienna.

By his prudence and judgment, & particularly by his invariably maintaining harmony between France & Austria, he had brought Austria to a high degree of prosperity.

Here follow the names of the Russian generals made prisoners; many others were slain in the field of battle. There are moreover, 4 or 500 officers killed—among whom are reckoned 20 majors and lieutenant colonels, and more than one hundred captains.

Prebizenki, Wimpfen, Muller, Zakoumsky, Mul-Berg, Selchow, Stritzky, Szerliakow, Prince Repair, prince Siberky, Adrian, Lagonon, Salima, Mazenkow, Woykoff.

The emperor has commanded M. Talleyrand, who was at Vienna, to repair to Brunn.

M. Maret has joined his majesty at Austerlitz.  
The emperor slept last night at Brunn.

Thirty-fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army.  
Brunn, December 10.

The emperor received yesterday prince Repnin, made prisoner at the battle of Austerlitz at the head of the horse guards, of which he was the colonel. His majesty told him that it was not his wish to deprive the emperor Alexandre of such brave troops, and that he had permission to collect all the prisoners of the Russian imperial guard, and return with them into Russia—His majesty expressed his regret that the emperor of Russia should have hazarded



a battle, and observed that had his majesty been less sanguine, he might have spared the blood and honour of his army.

Prince John of Lichtenstein arrived here yesterday, invested with full powers to negotiate—the conferences between him and M. Talleyrand are carried on very rapidly.

His majesty's first aid-de-camp Junot, who was dispatched to the emperors of Germany and Russia, saw the emperor of Germany at Hottitz, who received him very graciously. He was unable to prosecute his mission, on account of the emperor Alexander's having set off for St. Petersburg, attended by Gen. Kutusow.

His majesty received at Brunn M. Haugwitz, and appeared very well satisfied with the communications made by that plenipotentiary, whom he received in the most flattering manner, in consequence of his having been opposed to a connexion with England, as well as on account of the reputation of his counsels, to which is attributed the present prosperity of Prussia. As much cannot be said of another minister, who, born in Hanover, has not been found inaccessible to the influence of gold. But all these intrigues have and will prove impotent, when opposed to the king of Prussia's superior good sense and discernment. As to the rest, the French nation is dependent on no one, and one hundred and fifty thousand enemies in addition, would have protracted the war a short time longer. France and Prussia under these circumstances have reason to be thankful to the duke of Brunswick, the marshal Mollendoff, De Kauborkoff, Lombard, and above all the king himself. The intrigues of England have often been attended with success, but in order to form a conclusion, it is necessary to take a view of the question in all its bearings, all their intrigues have been baffled by the will of the king. In fact those who conducted them, strangely abused his confidence; can Prussia have a more powerful and faithful ally than France.

Russia is the only power in Europe who can engage in war from motives of caprice; after a battle lost or gained, Russia can retire; France, Austria and Prussia, on the contrary, must deliberate a long time on the consequences of the war, one or two battles are insufficient to exhaust the chances of it.

The Moravian peasantry kill the Russians whenever they meet with them in small parties. They have already destroyed a hundred. The emperor of the French has given orders for cavalry patrols to ride over the country and prevent this violence. Since the enemy's army has retired, the Russian's left behind it are placed under the protection of their conquerors. It is undeniable that they have committed many excesses and atrocities, that it is not surprising that vengeance should be taken of them. They maltreat the poor as well as rich; 300 lashes seem to them but a moderate punishment. There are no outrages which they have not attempted. Pillage, firing of villages, massacres, such was their amusement. They have even murdered priests at the altar! Wretched must be the sovereign who shall bring such a scourge upon his country. The battle of Austerlitz has proved an European victory, since it has removed the impotence which has attached to these barbarians.

This application, however, cannot apply to the court, or the greater number of officers, nor to the inhabitants of the cities, who on the contrary, are civilized even to luxury.

Thus at the moment when this country promised on her honour, 2d article of the treaty, not to suffer any corps of troops belonging to any belligerent power to be landed or to advance into any part of her territory; she promised England and Russia to open to them her ports, her arsenals and her hospitals.

Thus at the moment when this court engaged, 3d article of the treaty, not to confide the command of her armies or fortified places, to any officers, Russian, English or Austrian; she promised to dispose her peasantry under the orders of the Russian general Lacey, and to confide to the English the custody of its own capital.

Thus, in short, at the moment when the emperor of the French and king of Italy, faithful to the 5th article of the treaty, withdrew all his forces from the territory of Naples and delivered up the places & ports of the country, to Neapolitan officers, the king of Naples engaged to expel his own officers from these ports and military places, and to replace them by the English and Russians.

Such infamy and baseness will not escape with impunity. The indignation of all people, the discipline and valour of the French and Italian armies, the genius of their august

Milan, November 29.  
We just learn that an Anglo-Russian squadron, consisting of 12 ships of war and several transports, had landed 12 or 15,000 men at Naples, the 20th November last.

Immediately after the landing, the ambassador of his majesty the emperor of France and king of Italy removed the arms of France, which were placed at the gates of his palace, and demanded his passports.

The passports were granted, and the ambassador retired to Rome.—On this subject a royal proclamation has been issued at Naples, the terms of which convey a just idea of the earnestness with which that court has attempted to make its neutrality respected.

Private letters worth credit, assure us that his Sicilian majesty has engaged to join the Anglo-Russian force with a body of peasantry, the levy of which has been already commenced.

These letters add, that the command this Napoli-Anglo-Russian army, is given to the Russian general Lacey, who has resided in Naples six or seven months past, and that the guard of the city of Naples has been confided to an English corps of 1800 men.

It has not yet transpired what are to be the projects of the military assembly at Naples—But all the world well knows what success may be expected to attend an army composed of three different people,—strangers to each other, and opposed in habits and language and even interests.

Nevertheless, it is certain that the English squadron suffers extremely in consequence of an epidemic, that in putting into Sicily, it was under the necessity of leaving 300 sick there, and that since the landing at Naples, the hospitals of that capital had been encumbered with Russians and English.

Let us hope, for the welfare of Naples, and even for that of the Anglo-Russians, that the bulletins of the grand army will reach them soon enough to avert from them the fate in reserve, should they dare to oppose their forces to ours. Let us hope that the Anglo-Russians will hasten to shew themselves faithful to the first article of the capitulation proposed to prince Murat, by the aid-de-camp of his majesty of all the Russias, and that they will take the opportunity of returning to their ports, the same way that they came.

However it may be, the news of the landing at Naples and the manner in which the Russians and English have been there received, demands of us a few observations which cannot be suppressed.

Thus then has the court of Naples reserved for itself the detestable honour of surpassing in perfidy even the court of London.

Thus at the very moment that this court ratified at Portici, 8th October, 1805, the treaty of neutrality, that her ambassador had signed at Paris 21st September, at the moment she promised, 1st article of the treaty, to repel by force every attempt which should be made against the rights and duties of her neutrality—the not only neglects to repel our enemies by force, but moreover consents to deliver up her own people to act as auxiliaries to England and Russia against France and Italy.

Thus at the moment when this country promised on her honour, 2d article of the treaty, not to suffer any corps of troops belonging to any belligerent power to be landed or to advance into any part of her territory; she promised England and Russia to open to them her ports, her arsenals and her hospitals.

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Thus, in short, at the moment when the emperor of the French and king of Italy, faithful to the 5th article of the treaty, withdrew all his forces from the territory of Naples and delivered up the places & ports of the country, to Neapolitan officers, the king of Naples engaged to expel his own officers from these ports and military places, and to replace them by the English and Russians.

Such infamy and baseness will not escape with impunity. The indignation of all people, the discipline and valour of the French and Italian armies, the genius of their august

commander, will avenge the present generation for the base perfidy, of which the queen of Naples has just given so odious an example.

That God, who punishes perjury, will conduct it to be necessary your squadrons to new triumphs. Already, at the very moment that these traitors lay their hostile plots, does that God seem to have forewarned them by the fires of Vesuvius, of the fate reserved for them by our veterans.

The people of the kingdom of Italy will be temperate in the expression of their just indignation, they will confide in the wisdom and foresight of their government. Who of us can doubt that our august monarch and his worthy representative has taken every measure which they have judged necessary to our defence and our interests?

Should the enemy attempt the foolish project of marching against us they will be doubtless arrested in their career, they will never reach the frontiers of our kingdom, they will be vanquished before their eyes meet that happy and peaceable country, into which they hoped to carry brutality, devastation and ruin.

#### BRUNN, December 8. NAPOLEON

Emperor of the French and King of Italy. We have decreed and decree as follows:

Article I. A contribution of one hundred millions of francs, shall be levied on Austria, Moravia, and the other provinces of the House of Austria, occupied by the French army.

II. This sum to be given by way of donation to the army, conformably to the plan of distribution which we shall decree.

III. The amount of the value of all the magazines of salt, tobacco, arms, powder and warlike stores, which are not found necessary to the equipment of our army, and which the commander of the artillery shall not deem expedient to transport to France, but which he shall order to be sold, shall be deposited in the military chest, belonging to the army, to be distributed among it in rewards.

IV. From the first supplies of this contribution, and on that raised upon Suabia, three month's pay as a reward, shall be bestowed on every general, officer or soldier, who shall have been, or may be wounded in the present war.

V. The minister of war is charged with the execution of the present decree.

Another decree promulgated at the imperial camp, at Austerlitz, on the 7th December, contains the following ordinances:

Article I. The widows of the generals slain at the battle of Austerlitz, shall enjoy a pension of 6000 francs during their lives; the widows of colonels and majors, a pension of 2400 francs; the widows of captains, one of 1200 francs; the widows of lieutenants, one of 800 francs; the widows of soldiers, one of 200 francs.

II. The minister of war is charged with the execution of the present decree, which shall pass into a law from the present day, and be inserted in the bulletin of the laws.

Another decree of the same day, contains:

Article I. We adopt the children of the French generals, officers, and soldiers, slain at the battle of Austerlitz.

II. They shall be all maintained and brought up at our expence, the sons in our imperial palace, at Rambouillet, and the daughters in our imperial palace, at Saint Germain. The sons shall afterwards be provided for by us, and the daughters married.

III. Besides their baptismal and family names, they shall have the privilege of joining to them the name NAPOLEON. Our chief judge shall see that its execution be regulated agreeably to the formality required by the civil code.

The grand marshal of our palace, and our intendant general of the house, shall be charged respectively with the execution of the present decree, which shall be made the order of the day, and pass forthwith into a law.

#### DECEMBER 11.

The small town of Nicholburg, in which are assembled the Austrian and French Plenipotentiaries, charged with the negotiations for peace, between those powers, is situated on the frontiers of Lower Austria and Moravia. The castle, which is a very fine one, belongs to the prince Dietrichstein. The place, heretofore but little known, at present, is about to become celebrated in history, as being the seat where various treaties are to be negotiated. The Plenipotentiaries of Russia and Prussia, are, it is said, to repair thither to treat separately of the interests of their respective sovereigns. It is generally believed, that the definitive treaty between France and Austria, will be concluded before any arrangements are made between the courts of France and Berlin, and while M. de Haugwitz is waiting the return of couriers, which he is obliged to dispatch for the instructions of his majesty. As to the rest, the battle of Austerlitz will hasten the conclusion.

The French armies, profiting by the armistice which has been so generously granted to the enemy, are about to enjoy that repose they so well merited. The different corps which compose the grand army, and the army of Italy, are to repair to the different Austrian provinces, conquered by the French armies.

They write from Munich, that the army of marshal Massena is to be cantoned in Carniola, Istria, Frioul, and the duchy of Venice. The city of Venice, and the fortified islands in the environs, are to be occupied by the French troops. Marshal Ney is to occupy Carinthia, the corps under marshal Davoust and general Marmont, are to be sent to Styria. Marshal Bernadotte and the Bavarian troops, are to occupy the circle of Iglau, and the circle of Bohemia, comprised in the line of demarcation. The corps under marshal Lannes, and a part of that under prince Murat, are to remain in Moravia. The remainder of the troops are to repair to Upper and Lower Austria.

It is said, that the archduke Charles is posted on the frontiers of Hungary, which position he will retain until the result of the negotiations for peace shall be known.

#### LONDON, January 24.

We stopped the press yesterday, to announce that government had received dispatches from Berlin, communicating the intelligence, that an arrangement or convention had been entered into between Prussia and Bonaparte, by which, the former is to occupy Hanover with her troops, till the establishment of peace between the belligerent powers.

In consequence of that convention, our troops are to return home, and orders have in consequence been sent for their embarkation, on board the transports in the Weiler—the convention, we suppose, extends to the Russians and Swedes, who are also to return to their respective homes.

#### NEW-YORK, March 23.

By the Ann, captain Bull, from Amsterdam, we have received Dutch papers to the 13th ult. one of which contains a proclamation of the king of Prussia, declaring that in consequence of a convention between him and the emperor of the French, the states of his Britannic majesty in Germany, will be occupied by him, until the conclusion of a general peace.

The Editors of the New-York Gazette have received, by the Flora from the Downs, London papers to the fifteenth of February, from which they have given interesting details.

It is said, that Mr. Fox, a short time previous to his coming into the ministry, expressed himself averse to the proceedings respecting neutral commerce, which have been recently complained of.

New diplomatic missions. T. Grenville, to Prussia. Adair to Russia. T. Erskine to America.

#### A CARD.

A spectator at the exhibition, on Wednesday last, tenders his acknowledgments, with others of his fellow citizens, to Mr. Bradley, for the use of his elegant and commodious Hall on that occasion. Under existing circumstances the proffer was a liberal one, and will be duly appreciated.

#### CH. HUMPHREYS & Co.

Are now opening a handsome assortment of MERCHANDIZE.

In the brick house lately occupied by Thomas Wallace esq. opposite the ruins of the court house.

Lexington, April 4th, 1806.

#### RAN AWAY

FROM the subscriber, living in Washington county, near Springfield, on the 26th of March, a Negro Man named

#### T O M,

about 46 years of age, 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, well made, and of a dark complexion; he is lame in his right thigh, which causes the toes of that foot to turn out, inasmuch that his track may be known from any person's else. Had on when he went away a pair of leather pantaloons and blue coat, though his clothes it is unnecessary to describe, as he will steal every opportunity. Any person taking up such negro and bringing him home, or securing him in any jail so that the owner may get him may depend on being handsomely compensated for their trouble and costs by

3rd Mark. Hordin sen.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

Has for sale by the quarter-cask or barrel, 1st quality Madeira Wine, fit for immediate use, do. Port do. do. Cherry Bounce do. 4th proof Cogniac Brandy, that has been been four years in my cellar, do. Holland Gin, do. Loaf Sugar and Coffee, 1 bbl 1st quality Muscovado Sugar, 1 chest Hyson Tea, & 2 boxes 1st quality Chocolate.

Wm. Morton.

Lexington, 2d April, 1806.

#### TOBACCO MANUFACTORY.

27 JACOB LAUDEMAN,

INFORMS his friends, and the public in general, that he has removed from Lexington, about three miles, on Henry's mill road, where he still will carry on as usual. He will also keep a constant supply at Mr. Joseph Hudson's store, in Lexington, by wholesale and retail, opposite the court house, which will be sold on the lowest terms for cash; he will give from this to nine months credit, on giving bond with approved security. Persons applying may be furnished with the different kinds of Snuff, Rappee and Scotch, all kinds of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, and Segars, all of which I will warrant equal, as to quality, to any manufactured in the State.

“True to his charge—  
He comes, the Herald of a noisy world,  
News from all nations humbling at his back.”

#### LEXINGTON, APRIL 12.

Died, on Thursday morning last, Mrs. Margaret L. Downing, consort of Dr. R. W. Downing, sincerely lamented by her numerous friends and acquaintances.

In the house of representatives of the United States, Mr. Clark, after charging the Post-Master General with having conspired against the representatives of the people, by attempting to seduce a press in favour of a claim he had before the house, moved the following resolution, which was agreed to, without a division:

Resolved, that a committee be appointed to enquire into the conduct of Gideon Granger, Post-Master General of the U. S. and report their opinion, whether the said Gideon Granger hath so acted, in his capacity of Post-Master General, as to require the interposition of the constitutional power of this house.

On the 26th a bill prohibiting the importation of certain goods, wares and merchandise, (agreeably to Mr. Nicholson's resolution) passed the house of representatives. Yeas 83—Nays 33.

It was reported at Nantz the 21st Feb when the Richmond failed, that several attempts had been made to assassinate Bonaparte; and that several ladies of high rank had been arrested, on suspicion of being concerned in the attempt.

#### THE EXHIBITION.

At 2 o'clock P. M. repaired to the Hall of the University—the Students in natural and moral philosophy, and the sublime and captivating science of astronomy, were yet to pass an examination. In the study of these, the literary world must entertain but one sentiment, whatever diversity of opinion may exist, respecting the utility of studying foreign, or dead languages. The true principles of natural and moral philosophy, will regulate our intercourse with mortals. It will define our individual, social, and religious duties; by ascertaining the origin and progress of property, and personal rights, we ascertain their just limits, and the equal rights of our neighbours. These principles well established, the foundation of religious freedom is already laid. With real satisfaction do we hear the true principles of religious toleration inculcated, at this rising Seminary. Positive laws may restrain the actions of men; but what tribunal shall interpose between the man and his Maker? Astronomy is the most sublime of every science; because we are thereby made acquainted with the mighty works of God. While our young men survey the planetary world—while they can measure with precision, the magnitude of a single orb, its immense distance, the inclination of its axis, the celerity of its motion, and the period of its elliptic journey round the source of day, their belief in a Divine First Cause, and their profound admiration of his wisdom, are no longer problematical.

At 4 o'clock, in regular procession, we repaired to the Meeting House, and were entertained by the junior Students, in their attempts at elocution. Several sprightly pieces were delivered, adapted to their years and literary standing. Evidences of genius were not wanting, and some of their gestures were easy and apposite: but I cannot think a continual agitation of the body, the head, or the limbs, is either correct, or graceful, any more than a monotony in reading. The too common failing of youth, was also apparent; namely, too rapid delivery; to the manifest injury of distinct articulation, an indispensable requisite in a public speaker. The force of this remark, can never be better exemplified, than by referring the young Students to the delivery of the eulogium, the next morning, on the death of General Warren. With due deference to public opinion, I cannot discover why the usual mark of approbation is withheld by the audience, from a good speaker. It is certainly a powerful stimulant, in the breast of a young Cicero. It is certainly practised in some of the first Seminaries in America; and I know of but one formidable objection, which may be made; there may be some foible, or ill-bred, as to his performance. Such a conduct I shall never hesitate to assert, is abusive, when applied to any one who performs without a fee or reward. If such would be the practice, I would still consider such offenders ignorant of just distinctions.

Wednesday was wholly devoted to exhibitions in oratory, by the senior class. An audience, numerous and respectable, with a handsome proportion of the Fair Sex, gave interest to the occasion. The grammarian might indeed criticise in some instances, on the pronunciation. Some gestures were in violation of established rules; but these are incidents, inseparable from young practitioners, which time, observation, and experience will remedy. The writer of this, not wholly unacquainted with the instruction and progress of youth, in the pleading, and (in every free country,) the important art of elocution, attended the exhibition last autumn. Though a stranger to all, he noticed some promising speakers on that occasion. It is but just to declare, that some of them have made a proficiency, highly honourary to their infant institution, and its able professors. There were performers on Wednesday, who would vindicate the reputation of much older institutions; and who, by application and experience, may ere long, become masters in eloquence.

RESIDENTIARY.



2 FOUND, in Woodford county, TWO NOTES OF HAND, Which appear to belong to James M'Clanahan. The owner can get them by applying at this office. April 9th, 1806.

2 ANN WALSH, RESPECTFULLY informs her friends and the public, that she continues to teach Young Ladies Needle Work of various kinds, with Reading, Writing, and Drawing, on her usual low terms. She will board a few young ladies. Ladies that do not come to her school, may have Drawing done very cheap.

2 TAKE NOTICE. A few barrels of Howel and Son's best TANNERS' OIL, may be had on reasonable terms, by applying to Jordan and Brother's store. Also, an elegant assortment of best DUTCH THREAD, a few halfpence.

RIFLES, made by Wolf, in Pittsburgh—REGISTERS, ENGRAVINGS, &c. &c. at Lexington, March 30th, 1806.

New-York Grand Literature Lottery, No. 4, Authorised by an act of the Legislature, and payment of prizes guaranteed by them, positively begins drawing in May next.

8 25,000, } Dollars highest Prizes.  
10,000, }  
5,000, }

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, for sale at

G. & R. WAITES' Truly Fortunate Lottery offices, No. 64, & No. 38, Maiden Lane, New-York.

Where was sold in the two last lotteries, the highest prize in each, and other capitals, to an enormous amount—amongst them were the following:

No. 17199 (highest prize) \$25000  
3929 (highest prize) \$20000  
15298 \$2000  
13904 \$2000  
25396 \$2000  
26373 \$2000  
3978 \$1000  
20555 \$1000  
52315 \$1000

Besides a great number of 500, 200, 100 dollar prizes &c.

Distant adventurers, by forwarding bank notes of any description, to G. & R. Waites, in letters post paid, may have tickets and shares sent them to any amount, with the strictest punctuality, and perfect safety, to any part of the United States, and the earliest advice will be given of their success. Price of tickets Seven Dollars. 2m

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, to the Sheriff of Clarke county, greeting:

5 YOU are hereby commanded to take JESSE HAUSKINS, if he be found within your bailiwick, and him safely keep, so that you have his body before the judges of our Clarke circuit court, on the third day of their next April term, to answer and say, if any thing he hath or can say, why Polly Hauskins, his wife, shall not be divorced from him the said Jesse Hauskins, agreeably to an act of Assembly entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Hauskins," passed on the 23d December, in the year 1805; and further to do and receive what our said court shall in that part consider; and have then there this writ. Witness, Samuel M. Taylor, clerk of our said court, this third day of March, 1806, and in the XIV. year of the commonwealth.

Saml. M. Taylor. This is an action of divorce, founded upon an act of the General assembly, entitled "An act for the relief of Polly Hauskins," and passed on the twenty-third December, 1805—no bail is required. 3w P. Hauskins.

THE SUBSCRIBER, RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced the COACH PAINTING VARNISHING, JAPANING & GILDING—also SIGN PAINTING, on Main street, nearly opposite Mr. Wilson's Inn; and that he who please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done with neatness and dispatch. I expect to receive from Philadelphia about the first of May next, a general assortment of paints and varnishes of the first quality. I shall keep a general assortment of painted ground and prepared ready for use; any person may be supplied by the large or small quantity, by the public's humble servant.

HENRY D. ELBERT, Lexington, 25th March 1806. N. B. I will Paint and Varnish old Carriages. H. D. E.

9 FOR SALE, THE PLANTATION on which I now live, containing 163 1-2 acres, within 5 miles of Lexington; about 80 acres of which are cleared and under good fence—There are two good dwelling houses on said farm, the one a hewed log house, the other a brick; a large double barn 60 by 25 feet, with other necessary buildings. Also a young bearing apple and peach orchard. No place is better watered than the above, having a cave, which is valuable, especially in the neighbourhood of Lexington. My price is \$750—1000 dollars, paid by the first of September next, the balance in two equal annual payments. W. STEVENSON. February 10, 1806. wif

### THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

RUN off from the subscriber, living in Frederick county, Virginia, about eleven months ago, a Mulatto fellow named

48 BOB, aged about forty-eight years, five feet eight or nine inches high, a blacksmith by trade, has a scar on his head about the size of a dollar or rather larger, which is not covered with hair; he is extremely fond of liquor, and infolent when drunk; was purchased of Mr. James Ware, near Lexington, Kentucky, about twelve years ago, and taken to Virginia—He has no doubt obtained a pass from some worthless person, as he could not have got to Kentucky without one. Any person taking the said fellow and securing him in any jail, or delivering him to Mr. Wilson in Lexington, shall be entitled to the above reward, and all reasonable charges paid by

JAMES HEARD. May 1st, 1805.

### 23 FOR SALE, 18,000 Acres of Land,

ON the left hand side of the three forks as you go up the Kentucky, and at their junction. This land runs along the river three miles, and nine miles back. The bottoms are rich land; the ridges are capable of producing wheat, and other small grain. The pasture is excellent for raising stock of all kinds, as it has a plenty of canebrakes, and peavines. All along the river is the sugar tree, wild cherry, and other woods common to this country. When you go back some distance, is the pine; which produces tar, turpentine, pitch and rosin; which will finally be valuable, independent of the wood that is upon the land. There is also a rock close to low water mark; that when the water is very low, shows clear salt upon its surface; and the rock itself tastes salt. There has been three water-witches (as they call them) trying the experiment, and say, there is four feet square of very salt water at the top of the bank, which is not an hundred feet from the water; and close to it a very easy ascending hill, for several miles; and also the wood along the river. A coal bank within three hundred yards. There is also five valuable coal banks, which are near the river, with easy access to them. A coal yard and boat yard; and it is said, several salt-petre caves. The bottoms and along the creeks would produce good cotton or hemp. Lexington alone, independent of the country blacksmiths, consumes thirteen thousand bushels per annum. Tobacco, flour, beef, pork, tallow, hogs' lard, hemp, cordage, whiskey, or cast iron, will be taken in payment. Part credit will be given. If the whole cannot be sold, a half will be sold, or a third. A clear and indisputable deed will be given. For terms apply to Mr. Wm. Leavy Lexington, or at this office.

Lexington, December 4, 1805.

N. B. There are a number of acres of clear bottom land, and several log houses upon the above lands.

### 4 SPECULATION.

PROPOSALS will be received by either of the subscribers, living in Scott county, from any person who may wish to purchase the Green river lands belonging to the Rittenhouse Academy, in Georgetown, or from any person who may wish to exchange lands in Scott county for the same. It is unnecessary here to mention the quality, situation or advantages attending those lands, as the persons who would wish to purchase or exchange, would satisfy themselves previous to their making proposals; however, information can be had of the subscribers. Those who may be disposed to purchase or exchange as aforesaid, will make their proposals previous to the fourth Monday in May next.

John Payne, Comm'r.  
John Thomson, Comm'r.  
R. M. Gano, Comm'r.

Scott county, April 1, 1806.

### 5 A TEACHER

For said Academy, who can come well recommended is wanted, none other need apply; from such proposals will also be received by the subscribers, previous to the fourth Monday in May next.

John Payne, Comm'r.  
John Thomson, Comm'r.  
R. M. Gano, Comm'r.

3w

### 6 FOR SALE,

A Likely Negro Girl,

ABOUT 18 years of age—enquire of the

owner.

3w

### 39 FOR SALE,

THE place whereon I now live, on 450 acres, lying on David's Fork of Elkhorn, with good improvements; about 140 acres of open land, the dwelling house is of brick, two stories 22 feet wide and 46 feet long, two GRIST MILLS in good repair, and grind very fall, one pair of stones are French burr; the springs and stock of water was never known to fail. I will sell the whole together, and give an extensive credit on one fourth being paid down, or I will sell 100 acres with the mills and distillery on it, and give a considerable credit on one third being paid down. It is generally counted a very handsome place—it is needless to mention further particulars, as any person wishing to buy, can view the premises.

John Rogers.

### STATE OF KENTUCKY &c.

Mason Circuit Court, December term 1805.

John Taylor, Plaintiff, vs. Joseph Dwyer, Defendant.

THE defendant not having entered his appearance herein agreeably to law and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that he is not an inhabitant of this commonwealth, on the motion of the complainant, by Alexander K. Marshall, his counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear here, on the third day of our next May term, and answer the complainant's bill, or that the same will be taken as confessed against him, and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some authorized paper of Kentucky, for eight weeks successively.

A copy, Telfe.

WM Francis Taylor Clk.

### 12 NOTICE.

HAVING taken letters of administration on the estate of Mrs. George John

son, dec. formerly of the house of Peter and Geo. Johnson, (who died in the island of Cuba in September last, on his way from New Orleans to this place,) we request all those who have claims against said estate, (if any there may be) to bring them forward properly authenticated, so that they may receive payment; those indebted to the estate will please make immediate payment.

Richard Johnson, Adm'r.

Peter Johnson, Adm'r.

Fredericksburg, Virg. Jan. 14, 1806. 2m

### 6 NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the late firm of Doctors Saml. Brown and Elisha Warfield, are requested to call on Dr. Warfield, who is authorized to settle all debts due the firm, and close their accounts by paying them or giving their notes for the sums due, and those who have demands against the firm are desired to bring them forward to Dr. Warfield for payment. Every person who knows that Dr. Brown has left this state, for Orleans, will see the necessity of this request, and will no doubt, avail themselves of the first opportunity to call on Dr. Warfield, who lives in the house that was formerly occupied by Dr. F. Ridgely, and close their accounts in one of the two ways specified above.

DR. ELISHA WARFIELD

Will continue to practice Medicine and Surgery in Lexington and vicinity.

March 1, 1806.—tf

### 6 NOTICE.

DR. SAML. BROWN, desires that all persons indebted to him, will call on Doctor Elisha Warfield, who is authorized to settle all his accounts and notes due him, before the existence of his partnership with Doctor Warfield. The books are in his possession and all papers necessary to enable him to liquidate all accounts.

Lexington, December 4, 1805.

N. B. There are a number of acres of clear bottom land, and several log houses upon the above lands.

THE subscribers will sell 297 acres of first rate LAND, about 2 1-2 miles from this place; it is the fourth of that tract belonging to the heirs of David Perry dec. and bounded as follows; east by Wm. Allen Jun. west by Mr. Payne, North by col. James McDowell, and south by Mr. Payne—Any person wishing to purchase, may know the terms by applying to capt. John Gardner, who is duly authorized to sell the same.

Joseph & Saml. Perry.

Lexington, March 14th, 1806. w4t

### 14 ABRAHAM S. DRAKE,

TAYLOR,

TAKES this method to inform the citizens of Lexington, and the public in general, that he has commenced business in the shop lately occupied by Mr. Holmes, Taylor, on Main street, nearly opposite Benjamin Stout, saddler, where he intends carrying on the above business in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the business, with the strictest attention and desire to please, to meet a share of public patronage.

Ladies and Gentlemen who will please to favor him with their custom, may depend on having their work done on the shortest notice, and in the most fashionable manner, and with neatness and dispatch.

One or two boys are wanted to the above business.

Such country produce and store goods as may suit, will be taken.

3c

### 168 VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.

700 acres Military Land, lying on Bruth creek, N. W. T. where the road crosses from Limestone to Chillicothe; this tract contains about three hundred acres of rich bottom, the remainder is well timbered; has on it a good mill feat, and is an excellent stand for a public house.

500 acres ditto ditto, lying on Clover Lick creek, a branch of the East fork of the Little Miami, N. W. T. in a good neighborhood, about three miles from Danhams-Town, seven from Williamsburg, and eleven to twelve from the Ohio river.

1000 acres ditto ditto, lying on Bruth creek, a few miles from New Market, N. W. T.

5000 acres, lying on Bank Lick creek, Kentucky, part of two tracts, containing 6000 acres, surveyed and patented for William Jones.

4000 acres, Clarke county, Kentucky, part of a tract of eight thousand acres, surveyed and patented for Richard Chinnor.

3332 2-3 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, part of 5000 acres, surveyed and patented for George Underwood.

1200 acres, Mason county, Kentucky, surveyed and patented for Moody and M'Millin.

1000 acres Military land, on the waters of Russell's creek, Green river.

325 acres, Jefferson county, Kentucky, about four miles from Louisville, 40 acres of this tract is cleared.

116 1-2 acres, Franklin county, Kentucky, on the North fork of Elkhorn, about six miles from Frankfort; on that tract are considerable improvements.

A House and well improved Lot in the town of Paris, on Main street, and adjoining Mr. Hughes's tavern.

An Inn and out Lot in said town.

Also a House and well improved Lot in this place.

The above described property will be sold low for CASH, HEMP and TOBACCO, or on giving bond with good security, a considerable credit may be had.

For further particulars enquire of Andrew F. Price, attorney in fact for (or to the subscriber.)

JOHN JORDAN Jun.

Lexington Kentucky, January 13, 1806. 5

### 36 WANTED,

A SOBER, industrious man, who is capable of driving a stage with four horses, to be employed in

Driving the Mail Stage

from Limestone to Frankfort, once a week, to commence on the first of May next.—Application to be made to N. Willis, at Chillicothe, or Joshua Wilson, in Lexington.

October 1, 1805.

### 28 LOFTUS NOEL,

TAILOR,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Citizens of Lexington and the Public in general, that he has commenced business in the House lately occupied by Maj. Morrison, (on Short Street,) where he intends to pursue the same in all its various branches, and hopes from his knowledge of the above business, with the strictest attention and a desire to please, to merit a share of public patronage. Ladies and Gentlemen, who will be so obliging as to favour him with their custom, may rely on having their work done in the most fashionable and best manner, on the shortest notice, and on reasonable terms.

LOFTUS NOEL.

N. B. One or two Apprentices will be taken to the above business.

The subscriber has for sale an excellent Coach with Harness, on low terms for cash.

### 22 STRAYED

FROM the subscriber in May last, a straw berry roan coloured

MARE,

three years old last spring, a white spot adjoining one of her fore feet on the fore part of the hoof, bushy mane and tail, had on an old bell. Also, a two year old

GELDING,

a dark or brown bay, a star in the forehead, a ship on one nostril, I believe his legs are all white, on the fore legs the white does not reach high up, a switch tail, a lengthy made colt. They were brought from Virginia last winter, by the Crab Orchard, and may have attempted to make that way—Whoever will deliver the above colts to me in Green county, near where the Columbia road crosses the road leading from Stanford to Greenburgh, shall receive Five Dollars for each and travelling expenses paid for conveying them.

WILLIAM WALDEN.

Green County, Dec. 10, 1805. 4m

### 2 I BEG leave to in-

form my friends, late customers, and the public, that I have brought from Philadelphia, Fresh & Fashionable

SHOES OF ALL KINDS,

for sale at my shop on Short street, next door to Mr. Keiser's and nearly opposite the market house, Lexington, to wit:

Mens' fine and coarse Shoes,

Boys' fine and coarse do.

Ladies' Leather Slippers,

do. Fancy Kid shoes,

do. Kid with heels and spring heels, of all colours,

do. Spangled and plain Kid of all colours,

do. Spangled and plain Morocco Slippers of all colours,

Misses' Kid and Morocco Slippers,

Childrens' Morocco of all colours and Leather Jeffersons, &c. &c.

The above articles I warrant to be as good as ever came to the state, or made in the United States; as I have none but picked work, I do not want to flatter the public with an advertisement, as the work will show for itself.

MOROCO SKINS of all colours, Leather Shoe Binding of all colours, and Shoe Strings, Cork Soles, and Black Bull of a superior quality—also, a few pair SKATES.

WILLIAM ROSS.

April 9, 1806.

### NOTICE.—All those indebted

to the estate of Gabriel Madison, dec. for

property sold them in July 1804, and for debts

contracted prior to the death of the said deceased,

are informed, that their notes and accounts

are in the hands of the subscriber, of this place.

They are therefore requested to make immediate payment, as the situation of the estate will not admit of longer delay.

John L. Martin, Ex'r

to the estate of G. Madison dec.

Lexington, Dec. 4th, 1805.

### LAST NOTICE.

ALL those indebted to the late firm

of Seitz & Lauman, John A. Seitz,

Seitz & Johnson, John A. Seitz & Co.,

John Jordan jun. John Jordan junior

& Co. and John & William Jordan, are

requested to come forward immediately

and pay off their respective accounts to

CURTIS FIELD, who is hereby duly au-

thorized to receive the same. Those

who do not avail themselves of this notice,

may rest assured, that indulgence

will not be given beyond the first of

March, when suits will be indiscrimi-

nately instituted.

J. Jordan jr.

N. B.—TOBACCO, HEMP,

and HOGS' LARD, will be received at

the market price, in payment.

J. J.

Lexington, January 28, 1805, tf

### NEW SCHOOL.

MR. & MRS. GREEN,

BEG leave to acquaint their friends in Lex-

ington and its vicinity, that on Monday,

6th of January, 1806, they intend opening an

Academy for Young Ladies,

where will be taught, the following branches

of Education, (viz.)

Spelling, Reading, with all kinds of

Needle Work, 8 3

Writing & Arithmetic, 3

English Grammar, Geography, &c. 3

Music, (vocal & instrumental) with

use of instrument, 12

Such ladies and gentlemen who please to hon-

our them with the instruction of their chil-

dren, may rely on their doing every exertion in

their power, towards their making a rapid

progress.

N. B. The manufacture of Patent Piano

Fortes, is carried on as usual.—Price 180 dol-

lars.

Mr. Green has just received from Philadel-

phia, an assortment of NEW MUSIC, which

he offers for sale.

Lexington, December 24, 1805. tf

### CALEB WILLIAMS,

Boot & Shoe Manufacturer,

RESPECTFULLY in-

forms his friends and the

public, that he has removed

his shop next door above the

Bank, where he has on hand

an elegant assortment of the

best Boots and Shoes, of ev-

ery description. He has al-

so an assortment of the best materials.

Any gentleman can be supplied with any

article in his business on the shortest

notice, and most reasonable terms. He

hopes from his attention to business, to

merit a share of the public patronage.

March 26th, 1806.

Three or four smart boys, from the

age of 14 to 16, will be taken as appren-

tices to the above business.

### BLUE DYING TO PER-

FECTION.

I WILL colour cotton, linen or wool-

en, with a hot dye, and will warrant it

to keep its colour—and because of the

scarcity of cash, I have made my arrange-

ments so as to enable me to take for

pay, the following articles: corn, flour,

meal, bacon, hemp, flax, country linen,

and a variety of other articles. 'Tis

hoped no one will ask credit, as I shall

keep no book, it will be necessary pay-

ment should be made when the truck is

taken away.

HUGH CRAWFORD,